

RADC-TR-90-389  
Final Technical Report  
December 1990

AD-A232 552



## PULSE COMPRESSION OF 100 PICOSECOND PULSES AT 1.319 MICRONS

University of Arizona

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# REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved  
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)		2. REPORT DATE December 1990	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final May 89 to May 90
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE  PULSE COMPRESSION OF 100 PICOSECOND PULSES AT 1.319 MICRONS		5. FUNDING NUMBERS  C - F30602-88-D-0026 PE - 62702F PR - 4600 TA - P2 WU - P4	
6. AUTHOR(S)  Jason P. Sokoloff, Steven T. Johns, Mark F. Krol, John L. Stacy		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER  D. O. No. 0013	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)  University of Arizona Optical Sciences Center Tucson AZ 85721		9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)  Rome Air Development Center (OPA) Griffiss AFB NY 13441-5700	
10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER  RADC-TR-90-389			
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES  RADC Project Engineer: John L. Stacy/OPA/(315) 330-2937. The prime contractor for this effort is <u>Calspan-UB Research Center</u> , P.O. Box 400, Buffalo NY 14225.			
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT  Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)  This report describes the fiber-grating pair optical pulse compression set-up at the Photonics Laboratory, Griffiss AFB NY, which compresses 110-120 picosecond (ps) pulses, with 1.319 micron (um) wavelength, down to 1-2 ps.			
14. SUBJECT TERMS  Pulse Compression, Group Velocity Dispersion (GVD)		15. NUMBER OF PAGES  24	16. PRICE CODE
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UL

## I. Introduction

A facility providing temporally short pulses is extremely useful for investigating the limitations of optical detectors, or signal processing networks. For instance, two picosecond (ps) pulses have a 500 GHz bandwidth and can therefore be used in experimental systems designed for operation one to two orders of magnitude faster than those presently in use. This report describes the fiber-grating pair optical pulse compression set-up at the Photonics Center in Rome, NY which compresses 110-120 picosecond pulses, with a 1.319 micron ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) wavelength, down to 1-2 ps. The exact temporal width of these pulses is measured by an autocorrelator.

It is easy to compress pulses with a wavelength  $< 1.32 (\mu\text{m})$  if they have the following qualities a) their spectral bandwidth is larger than the inverse of their temporal pulse width and b) the instantaneous frequency varies linearly across the pulse (i.e. it has a linear chirp). In a fiber-grating pair compression stage the light pulse is first coupled into a fiber. Two processes, which will be explained briefly, transform the pulse so that it has the above two qualities. Self-phase-modulation (SPM) broadens the pulse spectrally satisfying (a), and group-velocity dispersion (GVD) broadens the pulse temporally. When the optimum fiber length for the given input pulse is chosen, the output pulse has a linear chirp. At this point the pulse is sent through a dispersive delay line with anomalous GVD, which exactly compensates for the fiber imposed linear chirp. When the pulse emerges from the delay line, which in our case is a grating pair, the "red" wavelengths at the leading edge of the pulse are delayed just enough to let the "blue" wavelengths at the trailing edge of the pulse catch up. The net result is a large temporal compression of the pulse.

The report begins with a very brief theoretical background on pulse compression and then gives the step-by-step procedure for setting such a system up. Following the pulse compression segment is a short description of the autocorrelator which was built to measure the temporal width of these pulses.

## II. Theoretical Background

The next several sections follow closely the presentation in parts of Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of *Nonlinear Fiber Optics* by G. P. Agrawal (Academic Press, 1989). First the basic propagation equation of a pulse in a fiber is set forth. This equation contains terms responsible for both temporal pulse broadening (GVD), and spectral broadening (SPM). Additionally, using this equation it is easy to see why a linear

chirp becomes imposed on the pulse.

### A. The Propagation Equation

The electric field of a pulse propagating down a fiber can be written

$$\underline{E}(\underline{r}, t) = \frac{1}{2} \{ F(x, y) A(z, t) \exp[i(\beta_0 z - \omega_0 t)] + c.c. \} \quad (1)$$

Here  $F(x, y)$  is the transverse mode,  $A(z, t)$  is the slowly varying amplitude of the pulse envelope which enters the fiber at  $z=0$ ,  $\omega_0$  and  $\beta_0$  are the pulse envelope carrier frequency and carrier wavenumber, respectively, and c.c. stands for complex conjugate. By including nonlinear polarization source terms in the wave equation, it can be shown that the slowly varying amplitude of the pulse envelope  $A(z, t)$  satisfies

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} + \beta_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \frac{i}{z} \beta_2 \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} A = i\gamma |A|^2 A . \quad (2)$$

The coefficients  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$  take into account the dispersion of the wavenumber  $\beta(\omega)$  as a function of frequency, that is

$$\beta(\omega) = \beta_0 + (\omega - \omega_0)\beta_1 + \frac{1}{2}(\omega - \omega_0)^2\beta_2 + \dots$$

Physically  $\beta_1$  is related to the pulse group velocity  $v_g$ ,  $\beta_1 = \frac{1}{v_g}$ , and  $\beta_2$  is related to the GVD,  $\beta_2 = \left( \frac{\partial \beta_1}{\partial \omega} \right) = \frac{1}{v_g^2} \frac{dv_g}{d\omega}$ .  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  in the above equation take into account absorption losses in the fiber, and nonlinearities respectively ( $\alpha = n_2 \omega_0 / c A_{\text{eff}}$ ) where  $c$  is the speed of light,  $n_2$  is the intensity dependent part of the refractive index, and  $A_{\text{eff}}$  is the effective core area).

Equation (2) can be rewritten in normalized units. First define a time scale in the reference frame of the moving pulse which is normalized to the initial pulse width  $T_0$ ,

$$\tau = \frac{t - z/v_g}{T_0} = \frac{T}{T_0}$$

Also, normalize the pulse amplitude to the incident peak power  $P_0$

$$A(z, \tau) = \sqrt{P_0} \exp(-\alpha z/2) u(z, \tau)$$

The propagation equation (Eq. (2)) becomes

$$i \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\text{sgn}(\beta_2)}{2L_D} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau^2} - \frac{\exp(-\alpha z)}{L_{NL}} |u|^2 u \quad (4)$$

where  $\text{sgn}(\beta_2) = \pm 1$ , depending on the sign of  $\beta_2$ ,  $L_D = \frac{T_0^2}{|\beta_2|}$ , and  $L_{NL} = \frac{1}{\alpha P_0}$ .  $L_D$  and  $L_{NL}$  are length scales over which dispersive or nonlinear effects become important in the pulse evolution. In what follows each term in the RHS of Eq. (4) will be considered separately also, since we are interested in the "normal" dispersion regime of optical fibers we use  $\text{sgn}(\beta_2) = +1$ .

### B. Group Velocity Dispersion (GVD)

The fiber can be considered as a linear dispersive medium by setting  $\gamma = 0$  in Eq. (4). Then Eq. (4) becomes

$$i \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \beta_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial T^2} \quad (5)$$

The Fourier Transform of Eq. (5) is

$$i \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{2} \beta_2 \omega_z \tilde{u}$$

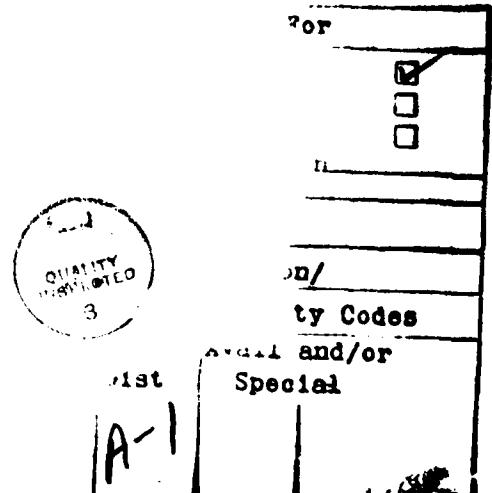
which has the solution

$$\tilde{u}(z, \omega) = \tilde{u}(0, \omega) \exp\left(\frac{i}{2} \beta_2 \omega^2 z\right) . \quad (6)$$

So at a point  $z$  in the fiber

$$u(z, T) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega \tilde{u}(0, \omega) \exp(i(\beta_2 \omega^2 z - \omega T))$$

where



$$u(0, \omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(0, T) e^{+i\omega T} dT$$

Equation (6) shows that at a point  $z$  each *spectral* component is the same as at  $z=0$ , except for a phase factor  $e^{i\phi}$  where  $\phi = \beta_2 \omega^2 z / 2$ . This phase factor not only changes the input temporal pulse shape, but gives it a frequency chirp also.

### Gaussian Pulse Example

Consider a Gaussian input pulse ( $z=0$ ) which has the form

$$u(0, T) = \exp\left(-\frac{T^2}{2T_0^2}\right)$$

Using Eq. (6) we see that the linear dispersive fiber changes its shape to

$$u(z, T) = \frac{T_0^2}{T_0^2 - i\beta_2 z} \exp\left(\frac{T^2}{2(T_0^2 - i\beta_2 z)}\right).$$

Notice that  $T_0^2 \rightarrow T_1^2 = T_0^2 \left(1 + \frac{z}{L_D}\right)^2$  (recall  $z/L_D = |\beta_2|z/T_0^2$ ). Since  $T_1^2 > T_0^2$  then the pulse height is reduced and the pulse becomes *temporally* broader. Also, by writing  $u(z, T)$  as an imaginary number

$$u(z, T) = u_r(z, T) + u_{im}(z, T)$$

$$= |u(z, T)| e^{i\phi(z, T)}$$

we find that the instantaneous frequency across the pulse varies *linearly* with  $T$

$$\Delta\omega = -\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial T} = \frac{2(z/z_0)}{T_0^2(1 + (z/L_D)^2)} T .$$

The pulse now has a linear chirp as a result of the GVD. At the temporal center of the pulse ( $T=0$ ) the instantaneous frequency is  $\omega_0$ , but at a leading or trailing portion of the pulse ( $T \neq 0$ ) the instantaneous frequency varies from  $\omega_0$  by  $\delta\omega$  as given in the

above equation.

### C. Self Phase Modulation

Equation (4) shows that the propagation equation also has a term proportional to the normalized intensity,  $|u|^2$ . To see the effects of this term, we momentarily "turn off" the GVD effect by setting  $\beta_2=0$ . The propagation equation becomes

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{i}{L_{NL}} \exp(-\alpha z) |u|^2 u \quad (7)$$

which has the solution

$$u(z, T) = u(0, T) \exp(i\phi_{NL}(z, T)) \quad (8)$$

where

$$\phi_{NL}(z, T) = |u(0, T)|^2 \frac{z_{eff}}{L_{NL}} \quad (9)$$

Here  $z_{eff}$  is an effective fiber length that takes into account absorption loss, that is  $z_{eff} = \frac{1}{\alpha} (1 - \exp(-\alpha z))$ , and  $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} z_{eff} = z$ .

From Eq. (9) we see that the instantaneous optical frequency varies across the temporal profile of the pulse from its central value  $\omega_0$ . The amount it varies by, at  $T \neq 0$  is

$$\Delta\omega(T) = \omega(T) - \omega(T = 0)$$

$$= -\frac{\partial \phi_{NL}}{\partial T} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial T} |u(0, T)|^2 \frac{z_{eff}}{L_{NL}} \quad (10)$$

On the other hand Eq. (8) shows that as the pulse propagates, its magnitude does not change; i.e. there is no temporal shape change. However, the phase of the pulse does vary with propagation distance  $z$  and intensity  $|u|^2$ , as is shown explicitly in Eq. (9). The consequence of this self phase modulation is that as the pulse propagates the spectral component at each point in the pulse varies by an increasingly larger amount from the component  $\omega_0$  at the center of the pulse.

Therefore, under the right conditions an incident pulse will undergo significant spectral broadening within a fiber.

In the above presentation, either GVD or SPM was considered separately, however both effects are always present and there is an interplay between them. For instance, because SPM generates a broader spectrum, GVD causes the pulse to spread out temporally more than if there were no SPM. This can result, in a pulse with a rectangular temporal profile, and linear chirp. Figure 3 shows an example of this.

The relative importance of GVD versus SPM can be determined by rewriting the propagation equation one more time as

$$i \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial(z/z_0)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau^2} - N^2 e^{-\alpha z} |u|^2 u$$

where

$$z_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} L_D, \tau = \frac{T}{T_0} \text{ and}$$

$$N^2 = \frac{L_D}{L_{NL}} = \frac{\gamma P_0 T_0^2}{|\beta_2|} .$$

GVD dominates for  $N^2 \ll 1$  and SPM for  $N^2 \gg 1$ . At  $1.319 \mu\text{m}$  typical values of  $\gamma$  and  $\beta_2$  are  $\gamma = \frac{20}{\text{W}\cdot\text{km}}$ ,  $|\beta_2| = \frac{20 \text{ ps}^2}{\text{km}}$ . For a 100 MHz modelocked YAG laser typical values of  $P_0$  and  $T_0$  are  $P_0 = 100 \text{ W}$ ,  $T_0 = 100 \text{ ps}$ . So  $N^2 = 10^6$  and SPM dominates as would be expected since 1.319 is so close to the zero dispersion wavelength  $\gamma_\delta$ .

#### D. Grating Pairs

A grating pair with the proper configuration can act as a delay line with anomalous dispersion. The effective GVD parameter is

$$\beta_2^{\text{eff}} = -\frac{2a_c}{b_0}$$

where

$$a_c = \frac{4\pi c b_0}{\omega_0^3 \Lambda^2 \cos^2 \theta_{or}}$$

Here  $b_0$  is the center to center spacing of the grating pair,  $\Lambda$  is the grating period, and all other quantities are either as defined earlier, or defined in figure 1. When the proper slant length  $b_0$  is used, the grating pair compensates for the fiber induced linear chirp and the pulse emerging from the fiber-grating pair is compressed.

### III. Fiber-Grating Pair Compressor Design

#### A. Useful Formulas

For a pulse with a given temporal width  $T_0$ , peak power  $P_0$  and wavelength  $\lambda$ , it is useful to have formulas which guide in the fiber compression design. The needed quantities are a) optimum fiber length and b) grating pair separation. It is also useful to know c) the expected compression factor  $T_0/T_c$ .

a) Optimum fiber length  $z_{opt}$

$$z_{opt} \approx 1.6/N z_0$$

b) Slant length  $b_0$  is derived from

$$\frac{a_c}{T_0^2} \approx \frac{1.6}{N}$$

so

$$b_0 = \left[ \frac{\omega_0^3 d^2 \cos^2 \theta_{or}}{4\pi c} \right] \frac{1.6}{N} T_0^2$$

c) Compression factor  $\frac{T_0}{T_c}$

$$\frac{T_0}{T_c} = \left[ \frac{1.6}{N} \right]^{-1}$$

or

$$T_c = \frac{1.6}{N} T_0$$

If fiber lengths  $z$  are used which are much shorter than  $z_{\text{opt}}$ , the following formulas are used

$$b_0 = \frac{13}{84} \cdot \left( \frac{\omega_0^3 d^2 \cos^2 \gamma}{4\pi c} \right) \frac{1.6}{N^2} \frac{z_0}{z} T_0^2$$

$$T_c \approx \frac{T_0}{1 + 0.9N^2 (z/z_0)}$$

For example, typical cw-modelocked parameters for a pulse at 1.319  $\mu\text{m}$  are  $T_0 = 110$  ps,  $P_0 = 100$  W. Typical parameters for a dispersion shifted fiber are  $|\beta_2| = 20$   $\text{ps}^2/\text{km}$ ,  $\gamma = 20/\text{W}\cdot\text{km}$ . So  $z_0 = 950$  km,  $N = 1.1 \times 10^{13}$  and using the above equations for  $z \approx z_{\text{opt}}$ , we get  $z_{\text{opt}} = 1.4$  km. For a grating with 1800 lines/mm and using  $\gamma_0 = 45^\circ$   $b_0 = 3$  m.

### B. Alignment Procedure

There are only two steps to aligning a fiber-grating pair pulse compressor. Step 1 is to select the fiber length, and step 2 is to set the slant length  $b_0$ . From the preceding example  $z_{\text{opt}} \approx 1.4$  km and  $b_0 \approx 3$  m. These are approximate values.

Choosing the right fiber length amounts to choosing a fiber length that results in an output pulse with a rectangular spectral and temporal shape. Therefore, a spectrum analyzer and sampling scope are helpful, but not absolutely necessary. As an alternative to adjusting the fiber length from its approximate value to optimum length for a given  $P_0$ , the fiber length can be kept constant and the input power  $P_0$  can be varied either by using a  $\lambda/2$  plate and polarizer, or a circular neutral density filter.

Here is the alignment procedure.

1. Couple into and out of the fiber with a 20X and 10X microscope objective, respectively. Use a power meter at the output; a  $\geq 50\%$  throughput is adequate.
2. Optimize the power through the fiber. This is done by noting at what power stimulated Raman scattering (SRS) just begins to appear, and can be observed in 3 ways:
  - a) Bounce the output pulse off a grating and look at its first order spectrum

using an IR viewer. The Raman line, which is due to a  $330 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  phonon mode of silica, will appear separate from the band centered around  $1.319 \mu\text{m}$ .

b) Look at the output spectrum using a spectrum analyzer. The Raman line is at  $\approx 1.405 \mu\text{m}$ .

c) Look at the output pulse using a sampling oscilloscope. The Raman pulse will lead the main pulse.

A rule of thumb is that  $\approx 5\%$  of the total intensity should be in the Raman line. Keeping this in mind,  $P_0$  can be increased if the fiber is shortened.

3. Set the grating spacing; use a double pass configuration so that  $b_0$  can be charged without transversely translating the grating pair output path. Adjust  $b_0$  for the minimum pulse width by monitoring the temporal width using an autocorrelator. It may be necessary to coarsely adjust the grating spacing using a sampling scope and fast detector for the initial adjustment, and then use the autocorrelator for the final optimization.

#### IV. Autocorrelator

The autocorrelator is a modified Michelson interferometer. A time variable delay is introduced by sending both beams through a rotating glass block  $\approx 7 \text{ mm}$  thick. One beam is displaced vertically by a right angle prism before the two beams are recombined in the second harmonic doubling crystal. The flat retroreflecting mirror is mounted on a one-dimensional translation stage that is useful for calibrating the measurement screen of the oscilloscope displaying the autocorrelator trace.

#### V. Experimental Results

Figures 2 and 3 show actual experimental traces of the temporal and spectral profile of a  $1.319 \mu\text{m}$  wavelength at different stages of a pulse compression setup. Figure 2 shows the initial pulse, which has a temporal width of 101 ps and a  $<1\text{nm}$  bandwidth. At the output of the fiber (figure 3) it has broadened both spectrally and temporally due to the nonlinear effects discussed earlier. The spectral content of the pulse has broadened to 3.5 nm and its intensity, as a function of wavelength, has the fairly even distribution desired. The factor of two temporal broadening is comparable, but not equal to the broadening factor predicted by the above equations.

This is not surprising, since the above equations are actually intended as design guides rather than stringent design rules. More careful comparisons of theory and experiment must be done using beam propagation techniques (see Agrawal's book for an overview of such techniques). Presumably in figure 3b the long wavelength spectral components of the pulse are at the front end of the pulse, the short wavelength components are at the back, and there is a linear variation in between. This could be checked by an elaborate setup such as a streak camera measurement where first the sampled pulse is sent through a dispersive (nonchirping) mechanism, such as a spectrometer. It could also be checked by taking a cross correlation measurement of the fiber output pulse with an already characterised compressed pulse. In this second method a diode array at the output of a spectrometer would detect the different (upconverted) components. The second method is doesn't require a streak camera so is much easier, but it is also of course redundant; if you have a well characterised compressed pulse why characterise for the sake of compression a second pulse of the same wavelength. For these reasons it is preferred, and more importantly, adequate to rely on the empirical techniques mentioned in the III B, to determine if the fiber output pulse has the proper spectral preparation.

In the setup which produced the traces of figures 2 and 3 it was sufficient to have an initial grating spacing which was within a factor of 3 of the final optimum spacing. This resulted in about a 20 ps pulse which was then gradually optimized to about 3 ps by adjusting slant length. Final adjustment to the observed 2 ps autocorrelation pulse was obtained by <2 changes in the pulse launch intensity. This measured pulse corresponds to an actual pulse width of about 1.3 ps once the 1.5 deconvolution factor (for gaussian pulses) is included.

It is worth mentioning that when the glass block is symmetrically situated to generate time delays in both beams, as in this case (see figure 4), the generated time delay versus angle change is linear over a surprisingly large range. This is confirmed by a simple ray diagram calculation. The useful range of the autocorrelator of course depends on the thickness of the glass block used as a delay line. Increasing the autocorrelator range of course means that the block will have to spin faster for live monitoring purposes. This puts higher demands on the mechanical components the autocorrelator, and increases the need for proper dynamic balancing. A smaller range (thinner block) is useful only once the system is near optimization. For a system producing 1-2 ps pulses a useful (i.e. linear) range of 20 ps seems to be adequate once the above tradeoffs are considered.

## Appendix A: Useful Formulas

### 1. Factorized form of electric field in a fiber

$$E(r, z, t) = \frac{1}{2} \{ F(x, y) A(z, t) \exp[i(\beta_0 z - \omega_0 t)] + c.c. \}$$

### 2. Propagation Eq. for slowly varying part of $E(r, t)$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} + \beta_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + i\beta_2 \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} A = i\gamma |A|^2 A$$

$$\alpha \text{ is absorption, } \gamma = \frac{n_0 \omega_0}{c A_{\text{eff}}}$$

where  $n_2 = 3.2 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2/\text{W}$

$\omega_0$  = carrier frequency

c = speed of light

$A_{\text{eff}}$  = effective fiber core area

Also

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{v_g} \text{ is } v_g = \text{group velocity}$$

and

$$\beta_2 = -\frac{1}{v_g^2} \frac{dv_g}{d\omega} \text{ is GVD}$$

note:  $\beta_2$  is related to the group delay dispersion  $D(\lambda)$

$$D = -\frac{2\pi c}{\lambda^2} \beta_2 \text{ also } |D(\lambda)| = D(\lambda) \cdot c \cdot \lambda$$

units:  $\beta_1$  is in s/cm

$\beta_2$  is in ps<sup>2</sup>/km

D( $\lambda$ ) is in ps/km·nm

|D( $\lambda$ )| is unit less

### 3. Normalized propagation equation

$$i \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial(z/z_0)} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + N^2 e^{-\alpha z} |u|^2 u = 0$$

where

$$\tau = \frac{T}{T_0} = \frac{t - z/v_g}{T_0} ,$$

T<sub>0</sub> is input pulse width and

$$u(z, \tau) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{P_0} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha z}{2}\right)} A(z, \tau)$$

P<sub>0</sub> is input pulse peak power and

$$N^2 = \frac{L_D}{L_{NL}} = \frac{\gamma P_0 T_0^2}{|\beta_2|} , L_D = \frac{T_0^2}{|\beta_2|} L_{NL} = \frac{1}{\gamma P_0}$$

and

$$z_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} L_D = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{T_0^2}{\beta_2}$$

### 4. Design equations

$$z \approx z_{opt}$$

$$\text{Fiber length: } z_{opt} \approx \frac{1.6}{N} \cdot z_0$$

$$\text{Slant length: } b_0 = \left( \frac{\omega_0^3 d^2 \cos^2 \gamma_0}{4\pi c} \right) \frac{1.6}{N} T_0^2$$

$$\text{Compression factor: } \frac{T_0}{T_c} = \frac{1.6}{N}$$

$z \ll z_{\text{opt}}$

$$\text{Slant length: } b_0 = \frac{13}{84} \left( \frac{\omega_0^3 d^2 \cos^2 \gamma_0}{4\pi c} \right) \frac{1.6}{N} \frac{z_0}{z} T_0^2$$

$$\text{Compression factor: } \frac{T_0}{T_c} \simeq 1 + .9 N^2 (z/z_0)$$

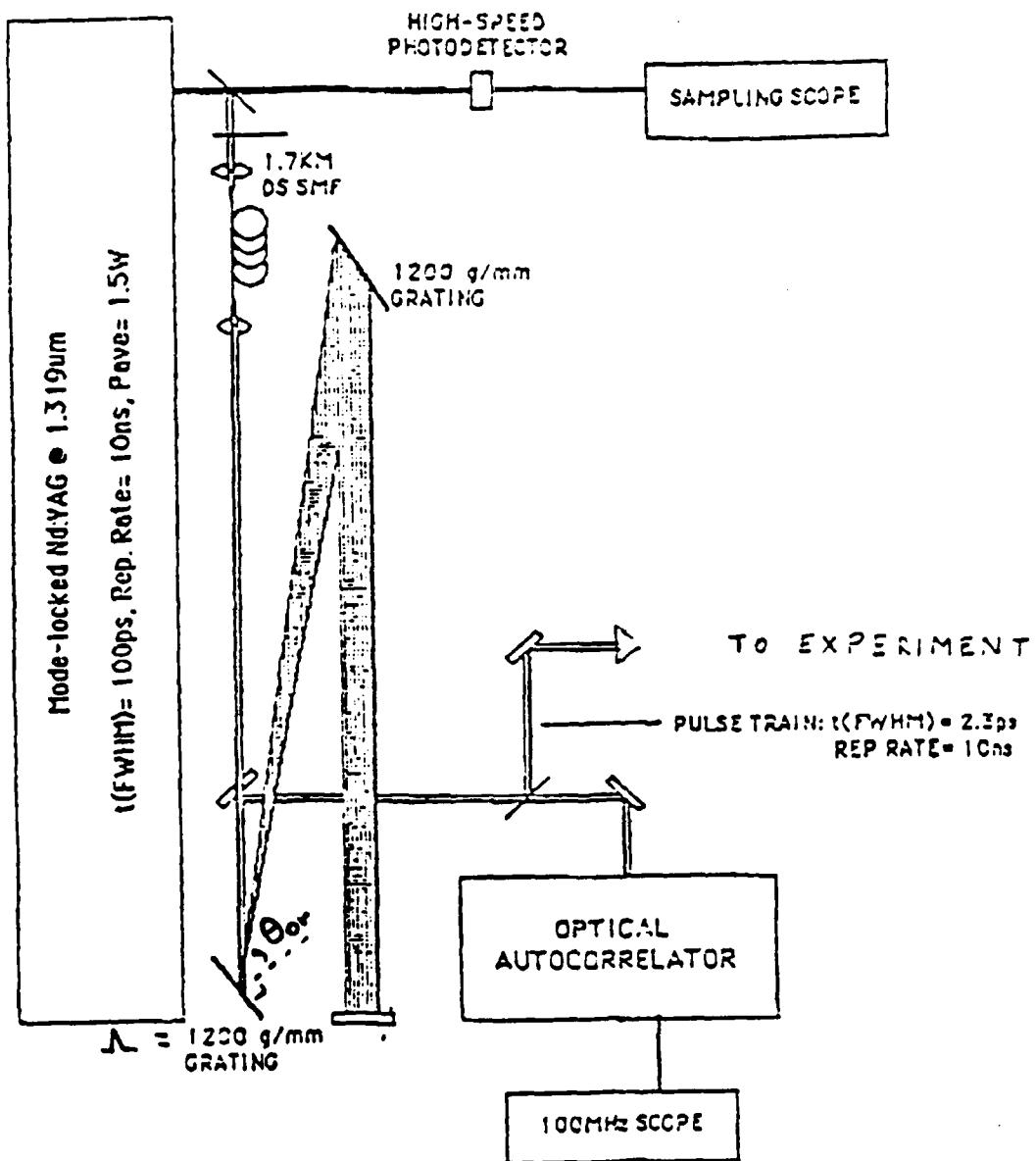


Figure 1. Pulse compression setup

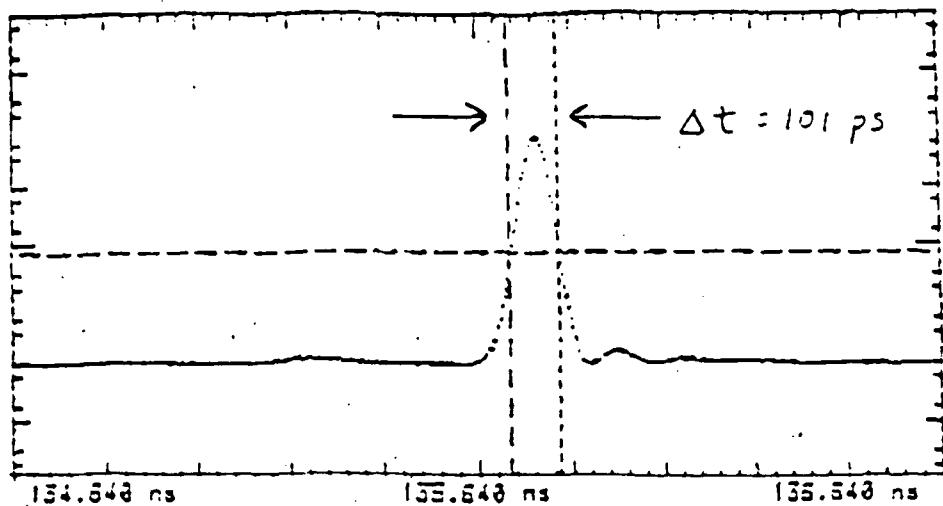


Figure 2. Input pulse: 101 ps

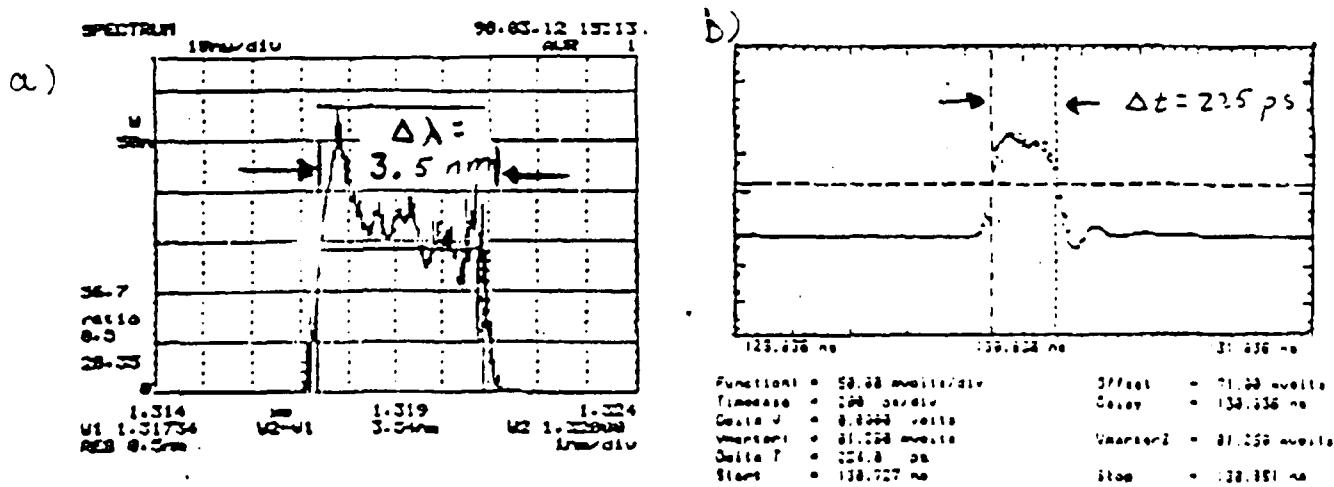


Figure 3. Output pulse after fiber:  
 a) Frequency spectrum,  $\Delta\lambda = 3.5 \text{ nm}$ ;  
 b) Temporal profile,  $\Delta t = 225 \text{ ps}$

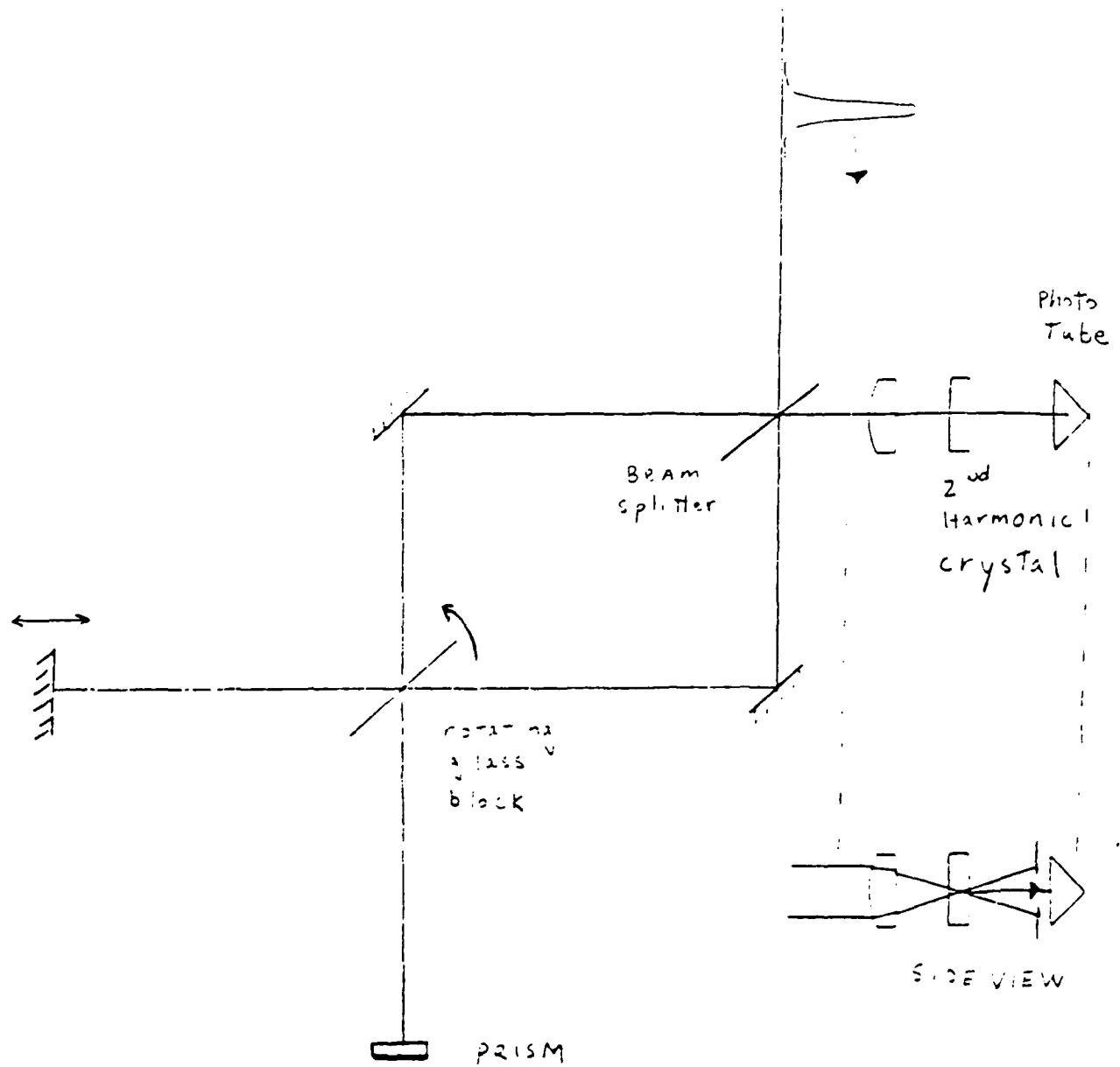


Figure 4. Autocorrelator

## Parts Lists

The major components of both the pulse compressor and autocorrelator, along with some vendors, are listed below.

### A. Pulse Compressor

part	vendor	#
(2) $\lambda/2$ plate @1.319um	CVI	
polarizer	CVI	
Fiber coupler	Newport	F-1015LD-DJ
Fiber coupler	Newport	F 916 T
Microscope objective	Newport	FL10B
"	Newport	FL20
Rotation stage	Control Optic	RS37A
Diffraction Gratings	Spectron	2" sq., 1200 gr/mm, 1.319um blaze
1.5 km Dispersion shifted fiber (1.55um)	Corning	
(3) Mirror mounts	Newport	MM2

### B. Autocorrelator

part	vendor	#
Color Filter	Oriel	51312
f = 50mm lens	Melles Griot	01 LPX 108
Beamsplitter	Ealing	356139
LiIO <sub>3</sub> SHG crystal (in cell)	Inrad	10 deg. convergence angle
Mirror	Melles Griot	02 MFG 000, Al, flat

**Turning prism**

(1) 1" Mirror mount

(1) 2" Mirror mount

(4) iris diaphragm                      Edmund Scientific                      D30,263

Phototube                              Hamamatsu

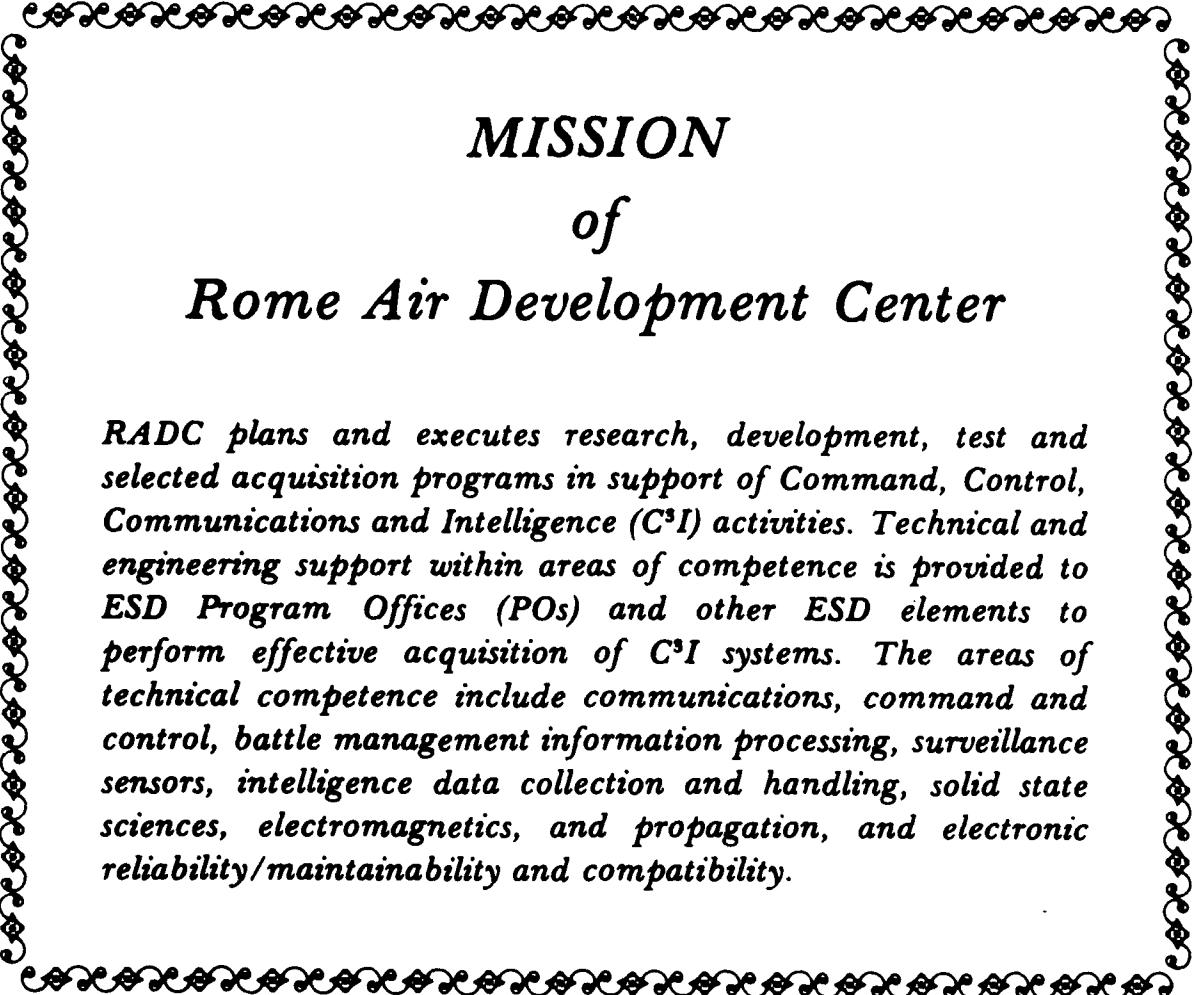
Phototube Housing

15V DC power supply for phototube

2" x 1" x 3cm BK-7 glass flat

Electric motor for glass block

5V Power supply for electric motor



## ***MISSION***

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